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The Washington Anion.

"LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

VOL. XIV. NO. 231.

WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1859.

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Forms of offers can be procured on application to this office, an aco responsible sureties must be furnished, whose sufficiency mu-e certified by a United States judge, district attorney, or nav-Forms of other same to the furnished, whose summers, two responsible sureties must be furnished, whose summers, be certified by a United States judge, district attorney, or navy agent.

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Proposals for Lithographing.

Osrice Sermintendent Pentic Paux Washington, December

Washington, December 31, 1898.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Monday, the 17th day of Jan ary, 1859, at 12 o'clock, for engraving on stone, and printing from the same, for the use of the Senate and Hones of Representatives of the United States.

The Maye and Charles roumonicated to Congress with the annual message of the President of the United States.

The Maye and Charles (of which from two to three themsand copies are to be printed) will be open for the inspection of bisleters at this office.

Bank forms for proposals will be furnished to all who purpose to bid; and bond and approved accurity will be required from the successful bisleter for the fashful execution of his contrast.

It is to be distinctly understood that no bid, will be received from any party not directly ong of in, and practically acquainted while, the style of work bid for.

The proposals must be addressed to Gro. W. Howman, Superintendent of the Public Printing, Washington, and endorsed "Proposals for Lithographing."

GEO. W. HOWMAN,
Superintendent.

Lithographing."

Dec 31—cotd [StarkStates] GEO. W. BOWMAN,
Superintendent.

Lunenburg C. H., Va , lecember 8, 1858.

THE children of Susan Aikin, who was a daughter

Lunenburg C. H., Va ,

THE children of Judith Farley and of Sally Farley, decreed, are bereby notified that there has been paid into my hands, as receiver of the circuit and county courts of the county, and invested according to law their portion of the citate of Josephus Crafton, decemend, late of this county.

T. W. WINN.

DINNER PARTIES."

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One or more distant sult be sent to may part of the city for those who may destre it. I guaranty to furnish a better dinner than any of crestable familia much in the city, at a saving of 25 per cent.

C. GAFTER, 262 Peen. av., best 61–2 mooff

TO DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON O

ty to lay before the readers of the Union. Whatever may be thought of some of the peculiarities and incidents of this extraordinary reception of our Consul General as the representative of the Executive of the United States, it sion of the respect and consideration with which, in that remote and isolated Empire, our country and government

> U. S. CONSCILATE GENERAL Simoda, Japan, July 3, 1858.

grooms, shoe-bearers, cane-bearers, fan-bearors, and last, though not least, a standard-bearer, and a large number of coolies. I had permitted the Japaness to arrange and dress my train according to their ideas of propriety, and what they conceived was due to the representative of the President of the United States. My guards, each with two swords in the girdle, and clad in new silk dresses, as they swelled and strutted about, appeared to be "mightily uplifted in heart," while they and my bearers and grooms appeared to have "broken out" all over their bodies with "spread cagles," as the back, breast, and sleeves of their dresses were sprinkled over with the arms of the United States, which were neatly painted on them. I performed the journey partly on horseback and partly in a norrimon, which is the Japanese name for a paianquin. The Japanese norrimon will compute with the celebrated fron cages of Cardinal Balne of France, in which the poor immate could neither lie down nor stand up. In the norrimon the Japanese kneel and place their feet close together, and then all on their heels; if they wish to repose themselves they lean forward, and rest the chin on their knees, so that the body and limbs form three horizontal folds or plies—a position that they assume and keep without annoyance from long practice, and from the great flexibility of their joints, but which is almost unattainable by a white man, and is absolutely unendurable.

VISIT TO VEDO.

RECEPTION OF THE AMERICAN CONSUL.

GENERAL.

The subjoined nurritive of the visit of Townsen/ arris, esq., United States to the Emperor of Japan, to Yelo, and the presentation of the letter of the President of the United States to the Emperor of Japan, will be read with our relations with the Eastern World. These letters, written with converzational freedom, and not intended a peep regardless of consequences. The authorities of the towns and villages met me at their boundaries, and saluted me by kneeling and "knocking head;" they then led the way through their little jurisdictions, and took leave by similar prestrations.

took leave by similar prestrations.

To you, who know me so well, I trust I need not say that these ceremonies and slavish observances but ill agreed with my simple habits, and that they were utterly repugnant to my sincere republican principles. But what could I do? I knew that the ultimate success of the real object of my mission to Yedo dld, in fact, very much depend on the state and ceremony which was observed on my journey, and which would attend my entry into Yedo. Such being my feelings and opinious, I did not, on the one hand, demand any of these honors, nor, on the other, refuse them when offered to me.

On Monday, the 30th of November, I made my entry into Yedo. My followers put on their camissimos, or

My Dran —: You are aware that I brought with me to this country a letter from the President of the United States, addressed to the Emperor of Japan. In the month of October, 1856, I wrote to the government of Yedo the I wished to go to that city for the purpose of delivering the letter with which I had been intrusted, it would not interest you to read an account of the review means used by the Japanese to induce me to deliver the letter at Simoda, nor to read an account of the negotiations thereupon, which were spin aid for some ten months. At last, finding that I could not be moved from my original determination, they yielded all the points at issue, and agreed that I should go to Yedo, and deliver the letter, at a public audience, to the Emperor. This was a decided success, and I drew favorable omens from this removal of the great harrier which had hitherto prevented a personal communication with the government. More than two months were consumed by the Japanese in adain, their proparations for my journey and for my reception at Yedo. I was informed that the Emperor had given to the princes of the blood, as well on the road as in the towns and villages through which I would pass. I was told that the vice-governor of Simoda would attend me, in the character of a courier, and that he would implicitly obey all my instructions.

My train numbered some one hundred and fifty persons, composed of gurads, (my own,) norrimon bearers, cooks, through my high I would pass. I was decided along the way, from my entrance into the grown should be the provided for my residence, to have been fell 300,000. Yet in all this vast concourse I did not here a word, except the constant cry of the Harbingers, Situ, saint!

friend the Prince of Sinano, who showed me the various provisions that had been made for my accommodation and comfort, and which included chairs, tables, bed-steads, &c., &c., none of which are used by the Japanese. The following day the Prince of Tamba visited me in pilments, and making a suitable reply, the Prince pointed to a large box which he said was a present to me from his Majesty. I found the box contained five large trays of bon-bons, weighing over one hundred pounds. I subsequently visited the hereditary Prince of Hotta, chief of the great Council of State and Minister for For-

amost unattainable by a white man, and is absolutely unendumble.

I had a norrimon made for me seven feet long, and in it I put a mattress and pillows, which made it as comfortable as the Indian palanquin; but of all the modes of travelling, the camel, the elephant, and the palanquin are the most fatiguing.

On the lovely morning of Monday, November 23, 1 started for the long-desired goal of my wishes—Yolo, Four lads, with small bamboo wands, led the way as harbingers, and their voices sounded quite musical as they sang the Japanese words for "clear the way," "clear the way," "clear the way," "lear the way," "shared down," "sheel down," "Next followed a Japanese officer on horse-back; then came a large lackered tablet, bearing my name and titles in immense Uninces characters. The tablet was supported by two luge transparent lanterns, which bore similar inscriptions, (When I halled, the tablet was placed in front of my quarters, and at night the hereditary Prince of Hetta, chief of the great Council of State and Minister for Forcian Affairs. The visit was a pleasant one, and the arrangements for my audience were completed. I gave the Prince a copy of the palate hype in the ded speech to the Emperor, and before I left he gave a copy of the reply the Emperor, would nake to nic. By this arrangement, the speeches being both translated beforehand, we would be enabled to dispense with the presence of interpreters at the audience. On the Monday week after my arrival I set out for the Palace. My train blazed out in new silk dresses, and my goarders in Alpan is a mack of high rank, or, if worn by an inferior, that he is in the service of one of the highest make; so that the wearing of breaches here is as much covered as it is said to be in certain quarters in America, and their the levels and the prince of a copy of the Prince as a pleasant one, and the arrangement, the reply the Prince of the lin nese characters. The tablet was supported by two huge transparent lanterns, which bore similar heeripitons. (When I halted, the tablet was placed in front of my quarters, and at night the lanterns were lighted and hung up over the gate of the house.) Next came a stout fellow, bearing the "stars and stripes," with four guards. I followed either on horseback or in my norrimon, and attended by twelve guards. Next came Mr. Heuskia, (interpreter;) and after him I do not recollect how it was arranged, except that the vice governor brought up the

tual height of the tray, for it indicates that if can be used on another occasion; but if it be made of unpainted cypress wood the honor is complete, for it says as plain as words can do, "you are so sublime in your rank that no one can dare to cat from a tray that you have used!" My attention was particularly called both to the height of the trays and to the flattering fact that, "by a special edict," they were made of unvarnished wood. You must know that this same dinner but been the subject of grave discussion, both in Simoda and in Yedo. They were very anxious I should cat at the Palace. I replied that I would do so cheerfully, provided a person or persons of suitable rank would eat with me; but said that self-respect would forbid my cating at a table where my host or his representative declined to sit down. When I had admired the very next arrangement of the banquot, I was again asked to sit down. I then said, "Say to his Majesty that I thanked him for his off-red entertainment." At last the whole affair was sent to my quartons, where I at the whole affair was sent to my quarters, where I stributed it among my Simoda followers.

King, and yet lived." By the way, I forgot to state that the old formula of an audience, which was "kneel-down," "knock-head, so that the by-standers can hear your skull crack," if it ever did exist at the court at Yedo, was not used in my case. A faint request was made to me at Simoda that I would kneel, but I told them the request was offensive, and must not be repeated. That ended it.

That ended it.

I cannot tell you how many thoughts crowded my mind during my audience. The great idea, however, was here, and now, the barrier of exclusion that has been rigidly maintained by this singular people for more than two centuries is finally broken down, and it is my country, my glorious country, that has achieved this, and all has been accomplished by moral force. Great and glorious triumph of reason?

rious matters, as well as an account of my illne s. As in your letter I do not touch on the above subjects, neither

this, so that a perusal of both letters will give you an idea of all I wish to communicate.

My return to Simoda was on a steamer presented to the Japanese by the Dutch, and my subsequent veyages to and from Yedo were all by water. I do not know the exact date of my return to Simoda. There is a perfect blank in my memory for about twenty days. Suffice it to say that on the 28th of March I was aware that I was as helpless as a child, and that I was also aware of the sections nature of my illness.

rious nature of my illness.

In April I again started for Yedo, notwithstanding the strong remonstrances of the physiciaus, and I was so feeble that I was actually carried on board the steamer like a child. Happily no ill effects followed this impro-

like a clidd. Happily no ill effects followed this improdent, but absolutely necessary, step of mine.

The Emperor manifested the greatest kindness and the most marked solicitude for my periect restoration to health. He daily sent me some very nice affair that had been prepared in the palace. After about a fortnight of these kind attentions, during which time I was rapidly gaining strongth, his Majesty sent the Prince of Tamba to ne to urge the use of a certain remedy, which the Prince me to urgo the use of a certain remedy, which the Frince described. If you are enrious to know what the nature of the remedy was, you can turn to the second verse of the first chapter of the First Book of Kings, "commonly called the Third Book of Kings," In justice to myself, permit me to add that my health has so rapidly improved that I have not used the imperial prescription. The weather during April and May was charming, and each day, I felt its influence.

proved that I have not used the imperial prescription. The weather during April and May was chaiming, and each day I felt its influence.

The Japanese pointed out various places of interest, such as temples, gardens, &c., which I visited with benefit to my health and relaxation for my mind. The Seeley, or theatres, of Yedo are three in number. They are all in the northeast part of the city, and only a few yards distont from each other. I intended to visit them, but my friend, the Prince of Shuno, earnessly requested me not to do so. He said no Japanese of rank could go there without being disgraced: that if an imperial officer should be seen there he would be dismissed the service. He added, "you now stand as high as any man in Japan; why, then, should you wish to cast yourself down from the honorable place you occupy?" Feeling convinced that his statements were correct, and not wishing to do anything that might lessen my influence as the representative of my country, I did not go. The Japanese have very few amusements; the principal ones are wrestling, jugglers, and top, primers.

Nothing analogous to the Revigea of Java, the Nawh girl of India, the Alms of Egypt, the Sieu of Polynesia, or the Fegurante of Paris is to be met here. A grand match of one hundred of the crack wrestiers of Japan was got up for my amusement. Turn to Commodore Perry's work on Japan pasan, page 431, and you will find a very good

work on Japan, page 4.31, and you will find a very good itthograph of this amusement. The description he gives of it is very correct, and corresponds with what I saw, with the exception that he says (page 433) that some of the wrestlers lented each other, and "kept up their brutal contest un if their forcheads were besneared with idood," &c., &c.

I saw nothing of that kind, although over fifty matches

box besides the "data and ethnics" "the fore gather briefly being parts. Next case M. Frankley, for the train of the briefly being parts and the particles of the briefly being parts and the parts of the briefly being parts and the briefly being parts and

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My Dank Friends: I have visited the city of Year

Japan.

The Japanese are eminently gested in their dispositions, and there is a cordiality in their refined politices that convinces one of their sincerity. They are frigating the trays are two lotters will contain all I have to say about the events of the last seven months. After my first return from

Ax Dank Friends: I have visited the city of Year

The Japanese are eminently gested in their dispositions, and there is a cordiality in their refined politices that convinces one of their sincerity. They are frigating in everything, and utilitarism up to the standard of good and wise old Jersmy Bentham. Food is about an and there is a cordiality in their refined politices, and have passed some six months there. In my two, and there is a cordiality in their refined politices, and there is a cordiality in their refined politices, and there is a cordiality in their refined politices, and there is a cordiality in their refined politices, and there is a cordiality in their refined politices, and there is a cordiality in their refined politices, and there is a cordiality in their refined politices, and there is a cordiality in their refined politices, and there is a cordiality in their refined politices, and there is a cordiality in their refined politices, and there is a cordiality in their refined politices, and there is a cordiality in their refined politices, and there is a cordiality in their refined politices, and there is a cordiality in their refined politices, and there is a cordiality in their refined politices, and there is a cordiality in their disposition, and there is a cordiality in their refined politices, and there is a cordiality in their refined politices, and the cordinal refined politices are the cordinal refined politices.

country; I quoted Adam Smith, and all the maxims I could remember; and for examples of the soundness of my views I pointed to the condition of the various States of the western world, and showed them that the relative prosperity of those States was in the exact ratio of the freedom of action which was enjoyed by the people.

It is impossible to give you an idea of the mental anxiety I suffered for months. I was without any adviser or assistant. I had no well-stored library to which I could resort, nor anything to rely on but my own unsided memory. It cost me many days of care and nights of wakefulness. At length, I began to see that my arguments were about to bear fruit; this stimulated me to make new exertions, and, of lost, I made converts of the Emperor, (to whom all my arguments were reported,) of all the members of the Great Council of State, and many of the Princes. This was followed by the appointment of my old friend, the Prince of Sinano, and the Prince of Higo, as commissioners to negotiate with mo.

At our first meeting we exchanged our powers, and I found theirs to be as full as words could make them; but, before my second interview with them was over, I

but, before my second interview with them was over, convinced that they were, in fact, only intermedia-and that I was, in reality, negotiating with the

les, and that I was, in Fearly, negotiating with the chole Council of State.

I cannot give you a detail of the negotiations, for that would be to divulge the treaty. When we came to the criticles regulating trade, I had to give them a History of articles regulating trade, I had to give them a History of custom-house regulations, and the manner in which they were executed. My labor was enhanced by the fact that the arguing of any given point, and getting them to agree to its decision, was far from terminating the question; for, after a matter had been deliberately settled, they would, at a subsequent meeting, open it ane w, and proceed to argue it as gravely as though it had never been referred to, and there was not one of the articles but what was thus reargued, at least three times, and some of them as many as ten times. In these negotiations I found the benefit of my previous commercial education, and also of the course I had adopted for my intercourse with the Japanese from my first arrival in the country, which was, to be particularly careful to be perfectly exact in every statement I made to them, and to be cautious how I took any position; but, when it was once taken, never to recede from it. As the negotiations proceeded, (anneying and embarrassing as they were in many respects.) I was cheered by seeing that my labors would ultimately be crowned with a success far beyond my most sanguine expectations. At length a treaty was agreed on, and ordered to be engrossed.

You are well aware that I am not permitted to divuled the details of the treaty with it has been laid by

You are well aware that I am not permitted to divulge the details of the treaty until it has been laid before the President and received his approval; still, I cannot deny myself the pleasure of communicating one of its provisions to you. All Americans in Japan are to onjoy the free exercise of their religion, and they have the right to build churches. The practice of trampling on the Crucifix is abolished. When you remember that was bounded and twenty diversity was a conference of their parts and twenty diversity of their parts. You are well aware that I am not permitted to ditwo hundred and twenty-five years